XIII

We know of few things more worthy of admiration than the coolness of assurance displayed by the journals which advocate the maintenance of the British control over the manufactures and trade of the world. From week to week, and from month to month, the same fraudulent statements are furnished, with a view to deceive their eredulous readers into a belief that the commercial affairs of the nation are in a healthy condition; and when the reverse is proved to be the fact, one excuse follows another, each in succession contradicting its predecessor. Among those so employed, The Journal of Commerce occupies the first rank, and is fairly entitled to claim to occupy that position, as was, we think. fully proved by our article of yesterday. It was there shown that its friends had been informed that it was very desirable that the pressure should continue long enough to prevent the occurrence of "a blow up some two or three years hence"-a comfortable announcement, truly, for those that had based their calculations for the trade of the present year upon the statements made in that paper but a few months since. Now, however, it appears that there can exist no necessity for such a continuation of pressure. "There has been," we are assured, " no such excess of imports over exports as some have pretended," and to prove that such is the fact, it furnishes, as usual, a large quantity of figures, in which the whole year 1846-7 is cribbed for the use of the tariff, which went into operation, neminally, about the close of 1846, and an estimate of its own, that may, perhaps, not vary from the truth more than ten or fifteen millions of dollars, is furnished for the last thirteen months; and thus is it proved that the five years and one month of a tariff that has been in operation but little over four years and a-half, have given an excess of imports over exports of but two millions of dollars, as is shown in the following ex-

If the above calculation is correct, it follows that during the five years since the tariff of 1846 went into operation, the exports from the United States have very nearly equaled the imports. Thus Excess of Exports \$12,189,051

13 months, ending Judy 31, 13,666,566 Total \$27,256,526 Total excess of imports over exports, under -

tract:

This, then, is the enermous sum about which the Protectionists are making such a fuss, as if the whole country was going to be ruined by it. Two whole milities of dollars! Only think of it Truly, the Protectionists are unfortunate-very. Their calculations, equally with their prognostications, prove addle. Taking the whole period from 1840, inclusive, to the present time, our exports exceed our imports more than \$30,000,000. So that, according to their theory of the balance of trade, all is right on this head, not withstanding the tariff of 1846.

\$2,050,391

Admitting, for a moment, this statement to be correct, and that the exports have paid the amount sworn to at the Custom-House as the true value of the goods imported, it becomes a serious question to determine what has been done with the freights and the proceeds of the bonds and stock sold in Europe in this period. The profits and freights of the last twenty-five months are said much to exceed the apparent unfavorable balance of that period amounting to eleven millions, and it would be safe, we think, to put the freights alone at far more than that sum. Taking, however, both at ten millions per annum, we have the large sum of fifty millions unaccounted for. To that must now be added sixty, and more probably eighty, millions of certificates of debt.

The two making at least \$110,000,000
Against this we have, according to the
Journal's tables, only 2,019,494 Leaving totally unaccounted for\$107,980,506

Will The Journal explain what we have received for this? Will it inform us how much may be accounted for by the fraudulent invoices of its free trade friends? Will it inform us how much has gone for the payment of interest upon the foreign debt, incurred under the Compromise, and under the tariff of 1846, all of which interest it systematically suppresses, for the purpose of deceiving its readers? Perhaps it may be willing to favor us with its opinion as to the following mode of accounting for the appropriation of this vast sum, and to explain how it accords with the figures it is so accustomed to afford its readers

Five years' interest upon two hundred millions of Compromise debt......\$60,000.000
Two years' interest upon debt of the tariff or 1846. 7,200,000
Fraudulent valuations 40,780,506

Total \$107,980,506 That the debt contracted in the last three

vears exceeds even eighty millions we entertain no doubt, and if so, it would render necessary an addition of twenty milhons to the fraudulent valuations under our beautiful ad valorem system, which drives the honest trader to make his election between abandoning his business or uniting with his neighbor in a system of perjury, for the purpose of defrauding the revenue.

Onio .- The State Temperance Convention was held at Columbus, Sept. 3, Dr. J. Wans-WORTH presiding. Resolutions were adopted urging the support of Temperance men to office, but declaring it inexpedient to nominate a State ticket for the forthcoming Election. A State Convention of the friends of Temperance was called to meet at Columbus, Jan. 13 Messrs. Cauncey N. Olds, P. B. Wilcox and E. M. Greg ory, were appointed a Committee in pursuance of the following Resolve:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of Temperance throughout the State to take into consideration, at once, what further legislation on the subject of Temperance is necessary and proper, and adopt the most efficient means of scenning it, and that a Committee of three be appointed to see this Resolution carried into effect.

Gen. J. SCHUIERLE has been elected Mayor of Charleston, receiving 1,334 votes to 1,182 for T. L. Hutchinson, Esq.

EXPULSION OF WARRENS FROM AUSTRIA. We learn by the America that EDWARD WAR-EENS, the chief editor of The Journal des Oestererichischen Lloyds, has been banished from Austria, as some say, by the express direction of the young Emperor. The cause is said to have een an article of unusual boldness and vigor upon Italy, condemning the policy of the Government in that unhappy country. The order for his expulsion alleged that he was not an Austrian citizen, and had accordingly no right to remain. He was allowed only a fortnight to arrange his affairs previous to leaving. It is supposed, however, that the Ministry desired to be rid of the ablest of their opponents and critics. arrens had in a great measure identified himself with what is called the Old Conservative

Party, and as such was only less disliked by the present rulers than a Radical or Republican. The financial measures of the Government, in particular, he had commented upon with considerable severity. Mr. Warrens is a Swede by birth, but has resided for some ten years in the United States, where he was naturalized. He speaks English with fluency. He practiced law, if we mistake not, in Indiana, where he rendered such services to the great " Democratic " party that President Polk appointed him Consul at Trieste. He did not waste his time there, but became a partner in the Company of the Austrian Lloyd, a large steamboating, hotel-keeping, newspaper-printing, stock-jobbing and money-shaving concern at Trieste and Vienna. This Company owns and publishes a daily paper at the latter city, of which Mr. Warrens became the head editor, and in which he, of course, justified the action of the Government throughout the memorable years of 1848-'49 and '50. The outrages at home, as well

as in Italy and Hungary, were not too much

for this Polk "Democrat" to swallow and ap-

prove; and we have heretofore had occasion to

comment upon his conduct in this respect. Dur-

ing a great part of this time, though living in

Vienna, he continued to hold his office of Amer-

ican Consul at Trieste until about a year since,

when he resigned it. Now, however, he has

made the Empire too hot to hold him , it would

have been more creditable to him, as an Ameri-

can citizen, had he been banished earlier. The State Industrial Legislature.

This body adjourned its sessions on Friday forenoon, after a sitting of three days, and most of the Delegates left Albany the same day, first visiting several of the public institutions of that city, and paying a visit to Governor Hunt, who in the course of his remarks announced that he favored many of the principles enunciated by the Reformers. As the telegraph made some blunders in the names of the State Central Committee, and the candidates for State officers, we publish a correction :

State Central Committee-(thead-quarters, No. 162 Nas-State Central Committee—(Reas-quariers, No. 102 Subsets, New York City)

NEW-YORK CITY—Wim. Arbuthnot, Chairman, No. 4 Vesey-st., John A. Smith, Secretary, No. 466 Houson-st., Benjamin Price, Treasurer, No. 49 Cliff-st.

Lockfort—James P. Murphy.

TROY—John G. Woodruff.

ALEANY Co.—William Manning, Cohoes, James Care, Albany City.

ALBANY Co.—William Manning, Cohoes Gray, Albany City. POURHREFSIE—Theodore C. Wittenberg, AUBURN—Gilbert W. Stuart.

The nomination of ISAAC P. WALKER, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, as the Workingmen's candidate for the Presidency, was responded to STATE TICKET.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals - L. WARD SNITH,

Monroe Co. Secretary of State-Jeremiah S. Washburn, Rens-

schier Co.
Controller—Henry B. Stanton, Scheege Co.
State Treasurer—John Windt, New-York City.
Atterney General—Azor Taber, Albany City.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Robert McFarland,
(Editor New-York Scientific American), Kings Co.
L'anal L'ammissioner—Caleb Lyon, Lewis Co.
Inspector of State Prisone.—Elias Pirrs, Editor of
The Poughkeepne American), Dutchess Co.
Datable National Re-

On Thursday evening a Public National Reform meeting was held at the City Hall, Albany, over which WILLIAM MANNING of Albany Co. presided, with John Webster of Kings Co., as Secretary. Speeches were made by J. S. Washburn. Theodore C. Wittenberg, D. Ferguson, James P. Murphy, John A Smith, and George P Clarke, warmly approving both Social and Political Reform, and urging upon the triends of labor throughout the State to cooperate with the

entral Organization at New-York City. The Committee on Mechanical and Agricultural Schools, (through J. P. Murphy, Chairman,) made the following report, which was adopted by the Industrial Legislature on Thursday afternoon, and it will be seen the report suggests the holding of a meeting of the Mechanics and Farmers at the forthcoming State Fair at Rschester, to whom this project will be sub-

mitted. The Committee to whom was referred the resolution, calling upon the Legislature of this State to endow an Agricultural College and Mechanical School, report

School, report

That they have given the subject that attention which their limited time would allow. They find, upon inquiry, that to a few minds in this State the subject is not a new one. It has been presented to an influential organization in this State the Mechanics' Mutual Protection and in their several localities has been thoroughly debated, and but one opinion seems to have been formed by that intelligent body. A series of articles, from time to time, have appeared in several newspapers of this State, principally from the pen of our friend Harrison Howard of Lockport, who seems thus far to have proposed the most needful measures for so desirable an object.

The Committee, under all the circumstances, would decline at this time to go into a discussion of the sub-ject, deeming it of sufficient importance to attract the exclusive attention of a Convention called for that special purpose.
In conclusion, they would offer the following res

olutions

Kasolced, That as far as this Convention are informed, they do sincerely approve of the action had by the friends of the proposed Mechanical and Agricultural Schools, and we piedge to them our best efforts for their final success.

Kasolwed, That this Convention recommend to the Mechanical and Farmers, who may be assembled in Rochester at the custing State Fair, to assemble in mass meeting, and express their views and feelings on so important a proposition.

and express their views and feelings on so important a proposition.

Krsolved, That our friend Harrisan Howard, of Lockport, be particularly requested to be present at that meeting, and state to us his views upon this subject, and also to inform them what measures have already been concocted to fixor the same.

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend to the proposed Convention in Rochester, that if they approve of the Schools, they will not fail to take such measures as will insure an organization in each County of this State for the furtherance thereof.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to obtain a room or place in Rochester, name the time, and, if possible, procure the assent of Governer Hunt to serve as President of that meeting. J. P. MURPHY, JOHN WEBSTER, JOS. M. BROWN

Delegates to the Opposition Convention. Albany Co.-1. Dr. Hiram Barber, Westerlo

Alternate, William P. Malburn, Albany. Montgomery Co .- 1. Andrew J. Yates . 2. Hon. Thomas B. Mitchell, both Hunkers.

Putnam Co.-Charles Sacken. Madison Co .- 2. Hon. E. Litchfield, a Hunker. Niagara Co .- (Lewiston Dist.) Luke P. Bab-

Genesse Co.-1. H. I. Glowacki; 2. Samuel

March, both Hunkers. Schenectady Co.-Hon. John C. Wright, a Hunker.

Eric Co.-1. H. K. Smith, U. S. Commissioner Herkimer Co.-1. Humphrey G. Root; 2. Wal-

Livingston Co .- 1. Chauncey Loomis; 2 L. C Woodruff

Fires in Chicago. - The aggregate loss by the three late destructive fires in Chicago, is about \$75,00. CITY ITEMS.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR Foreign Missions .- This Board held its stated Monthly Meeting at the Mission Rooms in Narsau-

The Chocktones-Stockbridge Station.-The femile school at this place has had thirty boarders and six day scholars during the reported session, and altogether the station enjoyed unusual prosperity

Wheelock Station.-There were thirty-nine pupils in the boarding school at this station last year, the number having been slightly reduced since the departure of Miss Dickinson. One or more of the puoils have recently joined the Church.

Norwalk.-There is a school for boys at this station. containing eighteen boarders, and three day scholars The course of study embraces the highest branches of an English education.

Pine Rridge.-The girls' school at this place had thirty bearders and nine day scholars at the close of the last term. The examinations proved quite satis-

Good Water.-This boarding school has fifty pupils. six of them being day scholars. The improvement of the classes is mentioned with much satisfaction. Good Land .- The day school at this station has had an average attendance of about twenty children during the year. Several families are removing to

Mount Pleasant .- Mr. Copeland is the only Missionary beyond the boggy. In speaking of the general aspect of his field, he says that it is, upon the whole, encouraging. Where there are darker shades in the picture, the explanation is commonly to be found in the deficiency of missionary labor. Among the Choctaws, the Prudential Committee think there is a wide proposed for additional laborary.

the vicinage, purposely to enjoy the benefits of the

ok there is a wide prospect for additional laborers, ev ask, "Who will become partakers of this

They ask. Who will become paradictive missionary joy!"

**There are, the Commissioners believe, unequivocal signs that the Cherokees are making considerable progress in knowledge and the arts of life. They have an excellent government, and the affairs of the pation are managed with dignity and enlightened decorum.

affairs of the nation are managed with dignity and enlightened decorum.

Ducght.—The boarding school at Dwight had about twenty popils at the close of the last term, six having left in April to enter the national female seminary. A school had been sustained at Fairfield during the year, as usual, and a portion of this time one likewise at Lee's Creek.

The Prudential Committee make an earnest appeal for additional missionary labor in this department also. A very eloquent encyclical letter from the local mission accompanies the appeal of the Committee.

the local mission accompanies the appear of the Committee.

The Bakotas.—Four bands of the Dakotas have recently agreed to emigate to lands East of Lake traverse, pursuant to late treaties with the General Government, which will have the effect of dividing the mission in this quarter. One band only remains, Meanwhile the moral condition of the tribe is described as flattering.

The Onlinea.—Though the question of removing the Ophwas beyond the Mississippi has been agitated for more than a year, the La Pointe Indians are still at their home upon the south shore of Lake Superior, and missionary operations have been continued at La Pointe and Bad River as heretofore. Recent communications afford encouraging accounts of their progress.

The labors at this station have been the san

The labors at this station have been the same as on former years. There have generally been two Ojibwa services on the Sabbath; and two services have been maintained in the English language. Meetings have been held also during the week. The contemplated removal of the tribe, has created considerable uneasiness and regret.

Bud River.—The mission at this place has improved wonderfully. Mr. Wheeler, who is at the head of affairs, speaks enthusiastically of the success of the cause. He says: "I have not seen a drunken ladian this Summer, nor have I heard that any liquor has been brought here. The tribe has had no religious dances, and scarcely have I heard a medicine drum since we returned."

New-York Indians.—This mission consists of five stations—four among the Senecas, and one among the Tuscareras. Owing to causes which have been no operation for sometime past, the missionaries report but slight success in certain departments of

but slight success in certain departments of work. Nevertheless, the Committee entertain their work. Nevertheiess, the Committee entertain strong hopes that a brighter day will dawn, as these causes are met and ultimately removed. The schools have been more prosperous this year than usual. A small bearing school, commenced at the Alleghaux reservation, is continued under fair auspices, and will coubtless succeed. Another school, under a Miss Taylor, is in a condition of forwardness, though not so advanced as it might be.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .- The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Thomas Cock presided isted by Hon. Luther Bradish. The Scriptures were read by Rev. Dr. Dewitt.

Eight new auxiliaries were recognised, viz in Illiness Indiana Ohio Missouri, Georgia and Texas, one each, and two in Arkansas.

A communication was read from Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Missionary at Santa Fe, in regard to the moral condition of New-Mexico, and the need of the Holy

Scriptures there.

One from the Corresponding Secretary of the Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, in regard to the difficulty of circulating the Scriptures among that interesting people, and asking a grant of one hundred Hebrew Bibles.

A letter was also read from the managers of the New-York Bible Society, recommending the appoint-ment of an Agent for the American Bible Society to labor especially in this City.

An interesting letter was read from Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D.D., superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, in regard to the introduction struction in Kentucky, in regard to the introduction of the Scriptures, as a school book, into the common schools of that State. Appropriate action was taken

on the subject.

A letter was read from Rev. J. F. Winkler of the German Evangelical Lutherau Church in Detroit, acknowledging the receipt of a Bible for the blind from this Society.

A gratilying communication was read also from Bishop Boone of Shanghai, stating that the prepara-

Bishop Boone of Shanghai, stating that the preparation of the Old Testament in the Chinese language
is progressing satisfactority.

Numerous grants of books—were made in our own
and other languages; as, Bibles and Testaments for
Oregon, Swedish and English Testaments, Danish
and English Testaments, and Danish and Swedish
Bibles, the Acts of the Apostles in Arrawack, also
Bibles in Polish, Italian, French, and Irish, Various
grants were made to Societies for the Western States,
with several Bibles, or portions of the Bible for the
blind.

HORRID OCCURRENCE - THIRTEEN PER-SONS POISONED BY ARSENIC ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON -DEATH OF THREE OF THEM AND OTHERS NOT EX-PECTED TO RECOVER .- It is our melancholy duty to record one of the most unfortunate and fatal result of poison by arsenic that ever has occurred in this country. It appears that for a long time past Mr John Carr and his wife have kept a boarding house at No. 130 Prince-st. On Sunday, after the dinner was finished, the inmates of the house, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Carr. four gentlemen, two ladies, three children, and the servant in the family, commenced comiting in a violent manner, when Drs. Stout and Levins were called in and pronounced the whole household to be poisoned. The medical gentlemen immediately administered such medicines to their patients as was calculated to relieve them, but not withstanding all their efforts one of the unfortunate children died at 5 P. M. The Physicians remained with the poisoned people during the whole of Sun day night, and nothing was left undone by them to secure the comfort and restore the patients to health, but in the case of Mrs. Carr and one of the boarders children, their efforts were unavailing, as they died

tice Reports, 23, and also, a recent case of the U Monday morning in great agony. S. District Court in the District of Columbia. Mr. Carr and several of his boarders are still very Judge Edmonds said it would be proper, as the sick, but are not considered in immediate danger, a mistake, if any, did not originate with the Jury, to though they are in critical positions, providing the see what the affidavits are-what bearing they will poison cannot be removed from their stomachs. The have is for further consideration. Mr. Blunt then facts in this lamentable occurrence, as near as could said after the decision on Saturday admitting the be ascertained, are as follows: It appears that, about affidavits, he had seen one of the Jurors, the one two weeks since, Mr. Carr requested one of his gen who made the principal affidavit, and ten others coa tlemen boarders, who works in a manufactory of curring in it-he has reason to believe the affidavit some description down town, to bring him some does not contain a true statement of what the Jurors arsenic, for the purpose of poisoning rats. The dan themselves will testify to, and consequently he ha gerous drug was accordingly procured, taken to the summoned them so that they themselves may state coarding house, and laid away for Mr. C., who, upon the matter to the Court as it really took place. looking where it had been deposited for him, it was not to be found. A general search was instituted, the argument. Mr. B. must obtain the affidavits of out it had mysteriously disappeared, and no one knew where until yesterday, when it was stated it was found on the table in the culinary department, near ready with any other cases. Mr. B. replied that he where stood a large bowl of flour. This flour Mrs. was prepared to go on with the trial of Mulvey, C., the deceased, manufactured into a pudding for charged with the murder of a man corner of Chather family and boarders, and, as is stated and beham and Pearl-sts. Messrs. Camp and A. Phillips lieved, she mistook the arsenic for flour or salt, and said they had endeavored to find two young men

SYNAGOGUE IN GREENE-ST .- This edifice till Tuesday, the District Attorney in the meantime is nearly finished, and will be consecrated in the to get the affidavits of Jurors. course of the month. Dr. Raphael will be the

nixed it into the pudding, of which all in the house

partook, with the fatal effects as above stated.

Evening Schools.-The Committee of the Board of Education, having the subject in charge, have given notice that Evening Schools for the education of Apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the day schools.

will be opened on Monday evening, the 15th inst for a term of fourteen weeks, in the rooms of the male departments of the following School-houses: IVit Ward-Ward School-house No. 10 James-st

between Chatham and Madison sts.

Vit. Ward - Public School-house No. 10, No. 125

st., near Montgomery at.
VIIIth Ward - Ward School-house No. 23, Clark-st.,

between Spring and Broome-sts.

1Xth Ward-Public School-house No. 3, corner of

Hudson and Grove-sts.

Xth Word-Ward School-house No. 3 Ludlow-st.

orner of Sheriff st.

XIIth Ward-Ward School-house No. 22, Eighty-

sixth-st., near Fourth-av.

X/Vth Ward-Ward School-house No. 17, Orange-

st., near Grand. XVth Ward-Ward School-house No. 20, Thir-

teenth-st., near Sixth-st.

XVII Word—Public School-house No. 12, Seven-teenth-st., near Eighth-av.

XVIIIth Ward—Ward School-house No. 25, Twen-

at VIII in ward—Ward School-house No. 13, I well-eth-st., near Second-av. XIXth Ward—Ward School-house No. 13, Fortieth-

THE CONVENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES .-

For many years past the fights which have occurred

among the Irish laborers in the different public works

in this country have been a cause of regret to all

ood men, and a source of scandal to all Irishmen

These quarrels frequently ended in murder, and all

these fights arose from no cause, that any one could

perceive, but that one person was born in the South

and another in the North, a third in the West and a

fourth in the East. To put an end to these insane

quarrels the Irish Societies of New-York have long

been anxious. After much deliberation, they came

to the resolution of electing Delegates from each So-

ciety, to form a Convention to deliberate on the best

mode of carrying their object into effect. They have is-

sued an Address to the Irish engaged on public works

which has appeared in some of the Irish papers of

the Union. In this address they show to their coun-

trymen the folly of the course they are pursuing, and

call for aid from all good citizens, contractors on

works, and clergymen, to put down those faction

fights. They intend to form branches of their society

in different parts of the country. This body has been

for some time silently working its way. The weekly

meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening.

the 5th September inst., at Montgomery Hall, Prince-

st., Mr. Patrick Dee in the chair. Mr. John M'Grath

the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved of. He also read a letter from

Pall River, from a gentleman named McManus, who

spoke in the most hopeful terms of the success of

the Society. He said in his letter that all well-think-

ing men were sick of those fights, and as the initiative was taken in New-York, he hoped the country parts would follow the example. He asked for more copies of the address, and instructions as to how the country societies ought to proceed. A resolution was put and carried, that copies of the addresses be sent by the Secretary, and he was also rejected to not himself into communication with the

dresses be sent by the Secretary, and he was also requested to put himself into communication with the
contractors of the public works, as far as he could ascertain their names and residences. This was carried. A motion was also carried, that a deputation
from the Convention want on such of the newspaper
proprietors in the City as they might select, and request them to call the attention of the public to the
workings and objects of the Society, and ask them to
make such selections from the address as they might
have for tampitish. A letter was also read from the City

make such selections from the address as tacy might think fit to publish. A letter was also read from the City of Buffalo, stating that the Roman Catholic Bishop of that city, in his sermen at the dedication of a church in that city, but alluded to these faction fights, which he denounced as inhuman and unchristian, and told the audience that the Irish had always been remark-able for their attachment to religion, but it would seem as if they now forced, all its precents, as reli-

seem as if they now forgot all its precepts, as religion taught charity and good will, and not all uncharitableness and murder. The writer stated that

gion taught charity and good wit, and not all uncharitableness and murder. The writer stated that
all these fights were caused by a few turbulent spirits
who desired to live on the men without working,
and who went from station to station telling the Fardowns the Northmen) what the Corkomans (the
Southerners) said of them. That by these stories animosities sprung up which were seldom allayed till
blood was spilled. That these leaders, or Captains
as they were called, were the bane and destruction
of the workingmen, and ought to be marked and put
down. A resolution was also passed that the
Sefretary be requested to put himself in communication with the Irish Societies of Brooklyn. Wilbiamsburgh, New-Jersey, &c. Mr. MeGrath said he would be very happy to
obey the instructions of the Committee. The present
movement gave him great delight, as he had for many
years past been endeavoring to establish a Society
and a movement sim list to the present. He hoped
the present one would not fail as the others had done
He himself telonged to the Tomi A stimence Society,

self belonged to the Total A etimence Society

He himself telonged to be 10 and A characteristics as did also two mare of the delegates, one from the North, the other from Tappetary, while he was himself a Cork man. He would like any person how to come and endeavor to see whisentions between his friends and him, because they had come from differ

frenos and lum, because they had come from different parts of the country—or with any other Irish Society in New-York. Yet once it was not so, and he (Mr. McG.) recollected the time. All this lif-feeling among brishmen was caused and perpetrated by England for the purpose of dividing them, that they might retain their inhallowed and tyrauncal rule in that unfortunate country. If Irishmen wished to be respected or pressureous in this country they

in that unfortunate country. If Irishmen wished to be respected or presperous in this country, they should cease to pursue this insane practice of fighting. I was the other day standing in the street with an American, when a company of German cavalry passed by. They were a fine looking set of men, and he remarked to me that they were the most respectable and useful of our adopted citizens. I said they were very respectable, but the great groundwork of respectability was utility, and I asked him who raised the buildings that adorned the CRy, who finished the public works? Why, the Irish, and if they were as careful of their money when carned as

who raises the bulkings has above and a whom his hed the public works? Why, the Irish and if they were as careful of their money when carned as they were able and willing to earn it, they could be better dressed and mounted than any other of the adopted citizens of the United States, and he considered that a carpenter or a bricklayer was a more useful business than selling rum. He did not want to raike any invidious comparisons, but still he

habic to the suspicion of partiality, avoid saying that he Irish had dene more good for the United States

the Irish had dene more good for the United States than any other people. As well as building our cities, they felled the woods and improved the lands. The labors of the Convention, however, would not cease with the putting an end to the faction lights which was their present object. The Hungarians and the natives of other European nations have got allotments of the public lands, and I do not see why an allotment should not be assigned to the Irish. The time will of anecessity arrive when the public works will not give employment to half the number of hands

time will of anecessity arrive when the public works will not give employment to half the number of hands now engaged upon them. What are we to do then with this amount of surplus labor. I say get lands and establish an Irish colony. That we may be enabled to this it is necessary for the Irishman to referm himself—to cease quarrelling with one another, and when he comes to be respected by the country of his adoption, the Executive of the country will lend a favorable ear to our application for a grant of land.

After some further pusiness the meeting adjourned.

CASE OF CARNAL .- COURT OF OYER AND

TERMINER -Before Judge Edmonds and Aldermen

Chapman and Kelly .- In the case of Carnal, (found

guilty of murder at the foot of Dey-st.,) in which a

new trial is moved for on the ground that one of

the officers on the trial stated to the jury that it

was not a case which came under manslaughter.

Mr. Blunt, District Attorney, again objected to the

affidavits of the jurors being admitted, and cited

the care of Taylor against Everett. Howard's Prac-

The Court said testimony could not be taken in

The Court asked the District Attorney if he was

who were important as witnesses, but had not done

The argument in the case of Carnal was laid over

(It is said the principal witnesses in the case-the

The trial was laid over to Wednesday,

to make any invitious comparisons, but could not, even though he might leave

st., near Eighth-av.

r Church-st. -Ward School-house No. 16 Monroe-

-Ward School-house No. 5 Stanton-st.,

two sons of the man who was killed, are away to South America, the place they had lived at, having gone there from France, previous to their father and themselves coming to New-York.

Fires .- On Sunday morning, about 8} o'clock, a fire was discovered in the sulphur factory in Troy near West-st. Several fire companies in the vicinity were promptly on the ground, and extinguished the flames before any material damage oc-

Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the cellar of house No. 9 Perry-st., occupied by James White, as a weaving-shop. The Fire Department were promptly on the spot, and soon extinguished the flames. Damage triffing No insurance.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Bound G. Strarm against Hook Kearnes—Against a policeman charged with assault and lattery, in coming to plaintiff's store and seizing him by the threat, but densed, already referred to. Verdict for plaintiff, six cen's.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

WALKED OVERBOARD .- On Friday night a passenger on the ferry-boat Gowanus, as sl leaving the slip on the New-York side, delibe rboard, but was speedily rescued by the He had fallen asleep in the cabin, ha ing remained on board several trips unobserved, and in his bewilderment imagined the boat had touched at the Brooklyn wharf, which he discovered to be erroneous on reaching the water.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - On Saturday night, a woman named Margaret Slattery attempted to drown herself by jumping off the dock, foot of Atlantic-st. She was discovered by officer Whitehill, who plunged in and rescued her, when she was conveyed to the City Hall, where her necessities were properly attempted to. She stated as her reasons for this attempting to destroy herself, that her husband had deserted, leaving the care of a large family of children upon her and which she found impossible to provide for.

MAD Dogs KILLED .- On Sunday afternoon, a dog supposed to be rabid was killed in Ful-ton-st., and some time last week another of the spe-cies received a like fate in Court-st. In the latter instance the animal entered a dry-goods store and commenced tearing some goods and biting the coun-ter. The attendants succeeded in driving him out, when he entered a shoemaker's shop where he was

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

The New-Jersey Natural History Society had an interesting meeting at Newark on Thursday. The Society is flourishing.

The Fall Arrangement of the Ramapo and Paterson Railroad commenced yesterday.

On Thursday morning last the Bergen County Grand Jury came into Court and presented several bills, among others an indictment against Patrick McHugh, charged with the murder of Simeon Demarest. The prisoner, when arraigned, stood mute, and the plea of not guilty was entered, and the trial is set down for Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. R. V. Wright and M. M. Knapp. Esq'rs., are counsels for the prosecution, and A. O. Zabriskie, Esq., for the defense. Our readers will recollect the account of this murder, given at the time. The prisoner went into a house, and threatening to carry a child, lying in a cradle, out into the street, the inmates called for assistance. Mr. Simeon Demarest, a neighbor, an old man sixty years of age, and upwards, hearing the outery, came running up with a pitchfork, which he had been using in his field. The prisoner had a tussle with deceased, and, in the melee, secured passession of the fork, and immemelee, secured passession of the fork, and imme-diately plunged it into the left side of the deceased, who fell, and shortly after expired. We hear that the defense of insmity will be set up by the prisoner.

The estimated amount of real and personal property, toxable the present year in War ren County, as designated by townships, is \$11,142, 506, and the aggregate tax will be \$9,004 76. The township of independence has the largest amount of property, it being \$1,428,332, and the tax \$1,139 85. In the township of Greenwich the amounts are within a trifle as large as the former, the remaining townships fall considerably short of these. Le An Association for the Diffusion of

Useful Knowledge has been formed in Warren County, Dr. C. R. Daggett, President, and H. F. Davis, Secretary. A meeting of the Association was recently held at Asbury, when they resolved to invite the State Superintendent of Common Schools to deliver an address at an early day. 17 A Mechanics' Library Association is forming in Burlington, to be organized on Thursday evening next after which James W. Wall, Esq., will deliver a lecture on "The Intellectual Improv-ment of the Age, and its Demands on every Citizen"

The following sums have been fixed upon to be assessed on the several townships of our adjoining County of Hudson. Bergen, \$1,668. Harrison, \$701. Hoboken, \$1,695. Jersey City, \$4,172. North Bergen, \$1,764. Total, \$10,000.

The taxable property of Middlesex is put down at \$15.212.616; and the present year's tax at \$5.000. The largest amount in any one township is that of North Bromswick, which is \$4.758,542. The next in amount is Woodbridge.

In The plates for engraving the notes of he new Bordentown Bank are said to be nearly picted. They bear a likeness of the late Gen. Wall and Judge Hopkinson. Their new banking house is also progressing rapidly. The Middlesex County Bible S

ciety are to hold an Anniversary Meeting in the Prestyterian Church at Metuchin, on the 9th inst. on which occasion Rev. Dr. Sears will preach a A new Post-Office has been estab-

bened at Peckating, Sussex County; R. V. Arm-strong, Postmaster. Two The taxable property of Sussex Co-is rated this year at \$9,954,371, being near a million over last year. The whole tax is \$7,000.

The Annual Exhibition of the Essex Co. Institute will open on Monday, 15th inst. will be the most attractive one ever held.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention. Monroe Co.-1. Alex. Babcock, Pittsford; George Brewn.

Livingston Co.-1. D. H. Abell, 2. B. F. Orleans Co -Benjamin Field.

Cayuga Co.-2. Hon. Jehn I. Brinkerhoff. Ontario Co.-2. Albert G. Murray, Canandai-

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - The Whig State Convention will be held at Manchester Oct. 9.

MORTALITY .- There were 389 deaths in

this City last week, 67 men, 64 women, 132 boys, 126 girls. Of these, by apoplexy, 12; cholera infantum, 34 : convultions, 28 : consumption, 34 : diarrhea, 22 : dysentery, 43. marasmus, 33. Under 1 year, 126. 1 to 2, 79. 2 to 5, 25. 5 to 10, 6. 10 to 20, 18. under 10 264. over 10, 125. Whig District Convention-Another Fugitive

Slave Case. Correspondence of The N Y Tribune SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1851.

The Whig Convention of the Hd Assembly District have just nominated Hon. Edward Edwards, of Corinth, as their delegate to the State Convention. There is a little excitement here just now among

our colored population in regard to a Fugitive Slave. The facts, as I have them from the husband of the alleged Fugitive, are as follows: Some five years alleged Fugitive, are as follows: Some five years since, a family from Georgia brought a servant wo-man with them, who left them whole here and in the man with them, who left them while here and in the course of a year married a very respectable colored batter, named Van Pett. She has never been molested, authough her former master has been here since. But since the great excitement caused by the various arrests under the New Law they have always been on the look-out, and this Summer she has been to Canada, and is there now, althougher husband is carrying on business in Glens Falls. The husband heard recently that the gentleman was here from Georgia, and came down to see him. He asked \$600 for his interest in Van Pett's wife, and says he has been offered that sum by a dealer in Georgia, who is willing to take the chances of getting her. The Georgian says he cares nothing about it performs the control of the chances of getting her. The Georgian says he cares nothing about it personally, but his neighbors will give him no peace as long as he allows the woman to go. What the result will be I cannot say. J. E. I.

The London Times reports the arrival at Portsmouth of Her Majesty's store ship Hercules from "Halifax, United States." This is rather premature, but there's no telling who may happen one of there days.

South American Items. We are indepted to Dodge & Co.'s Express for full files of Panama and South American papers. We gather the following items, in addition

to the details already published.

The Valparaiso Mercantile Reporter says "The flourishing condition of the Agricultural and Mineral interests of this country have herer so for-cibly manifested themselves as at this period, the large exports to Cantorona having much continued

country, it amounted only to \$250,193 in 184; cended to \$1,835,470, and in 1850 to \$2,440,868. cended to \$1.805.400, and in 1850 to \$2,440.808.

The exports to Feruprine pally consisting of wheat and flour have surpassed the former year \$200,000, taking also into consideration the probable Exportation of wheat and dour to Sydney during the present year, Agricultural produce must remain scarce, and meet with ready sale at a moderate price. Stocks will consequently keep low and growers will make preparations to sow a larger quantity of seed for next years crop. The production at present is insufficient for the demand, but if holders insist on exhorolant prices they will not again realize such goiden results. In the internal districts of the country the same dourishing condition is visible, the silver nines of Copiapo are daily vielding more, and the town of Copiapo is fast increasing.

The amount of merchandise deposited in the bonded warehouses of Valparaiso, during ine following years, has been:

debt, and 306,611 in the Mint.

The Government has issued a degree, appointing a Committee to investigate the Spanish Mercantile code of laws now practiced in this Republic, in order to introduce such alterations as the procent time and circumstances require. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen. Manual depoint Riesco, Carlos Lamary a, George Lyon, Alired Wast, Jose Cervere and Ambrosio Sanchez.

Last Moments of Lopez.

We copy from The Sun of this morning the following account of the execution of Gen Loready published

At the fatal hour Gen. Lopez was brought out, and

ascended the platform with a firm step. He per-was enveloped in a white should. The execution then removed the shrould, and there stood the ste-eral in his full military uniform before the issemble.

eral in his full military uniform before the issemble multitude.

His appearance was calm, dignified and heroe. Not a muscle quivered. He looked upon the preparations for death unmoved, his counten one changed not, and his whole bearing was firm and many.

The executioner now removed his embroidered coat, his sash, craval, and all the insignia of his military rank, in token of disgrace.

General Lopez, with his hands tightly bound together in front, stepped forward, and in a strong, clear voice, slowly spoke to those around as follows:

"I pray the persons who have compromised us to parson me as I pardon them.

"Mydeath will not change the destinies of Cuba," (The executioner, standing a little behind, here interrupted him in an insulting tone, with "Come, be quick, be quick.")

General Lopez, turning his head partly around, fixed his eye on the man, and sand sternly, griting his teeth, "Wait, Sir." He then continued

"Adieu, my beloved Cuba! Adieu, my brethren?"

The General then stepped back, sented hunself on the stool. A priest with the crucifix and taper stood on one side of him, the executioner on the other. The collar was then placed around the prisoner's neck. The priest new placed the crucifix between the General's hands, and just as he was in the act of inclining his head to kiss it, the executioner swing the latal screw, and the head of the unfortunate man at the same instant dropped forward, touching the crucifix. He never moved again. There sat the at the same instant dropped forward, touching the crucifix. He never moved again. There sat the ody of one of the bravest men that ever free breath, but a moment ago alive, now a ghastly

corpse.

The execution was constructed in the most orderly manner and in perfect silence. No shorting or any other calibration of anodouse was manifest. Whether manner and in perfect silence. No shouting or any other exhibition of applicase was manifest. Whether this was the result of the news from New-Orleans, or the express orders of the Captain-General, is not

own. immediately after the execution, General Lopez's de was taken down, and privately buried.

The following paragraph from The Mirror, in relation to the execution of Gen. Lopez, will be real with painful interest .

with painful interest.

"We have conversed with a gentleman who stood within a few feet of Lopez at the time of his execution. He confirms the account of the bearing of the victim at the scalloid, and also describes the mode of death as being more instantaneous than hanging. Lopez mounted the platform with a firm step, dressed in white, looking haggard and sail beyond description. The life and soul of the man was already gone before the executioner did his work. He was permitted to say a few words, relating to himself only; and these were, in effect, that he 'forgave everybody and wished everybody to forgive him. That he died for his beloved Cuba." He was then seated in a sort of chair, the collar was adjusted, and by the touching of a spring, the weight of two thousand pounds snap-ped the neck, and as a functed, and by the touching of a spring, the weight of two thousand pounds snap-ped the neck, and as bands, which he held clasped before him, fell up a his knees, the only notion that indicated death. He hody remained four hours, until the face become entirely black, exposed to the burnon this eye-witness of the scene, ceing of hatred against 'the poand universal among all classes, even the negroes who lifted the lims into the hearse, at Atares, while and this gave rise to all the handled them horrible stories of past mortem manits and mi

THE SPANIARDS OF NEW-ORLEANS. - We The Spaniards of New-Orleans.—We noticed, some days since, that, alarmed by the recent riot, numbers of our Spanish population had either left, or were on the point of leaving, the city. The tricamon, of yesterday, notices the departure of two hundred for litavana. The Bee has an editorial, in which it seeks to allay any apprehensions of these who yet remain. We join with our cotemporates in timking the apprehensions of our Spanish citizens to be entirely groundless, and in advising them that they can remain with every assurance of safety and protection to their persons and property. The mobof the 21st was in no measure composed of any known citizens or any real finelis of the Cubaa struggle, and an attempt to revive its scenes would

tions.

of the Tist was in no measure composes of any known citizens or any real friends of the Cuban struggle, and an attempt to revive its sceaes would be promptly put down. The fibustiers in our city, themselves, form a reliable body of men to check any such disturbances. The friends of Cuba are determined that no stigma of mobism shall attach to their cause, and will be among the first and most active to frustrate any mob designs.

We say these things, because we are anxious that, for the credit of our city, for the credit of our free laws and free speech, and for the credit of the cause of Cuba in the United States, a class of men who are charged with no crime, many of whom are entirely industrious and inoffensive, and some of whom have learnt from association to sympathize in a struggle for freedom, should not be driven from our city by apprehensions of violence. The few among them who cannot restrain the utterance of violent abuse and bombastic threats, in a community opposed to their scattments, may perhaps do well to leave, but industrious and inoffensive Spaniards will, we are confident, pursue their walks in peace, and or entirely undisturbed in their avocations.

Railroads in Ohio Correspondence of The N Y. Tribune. Dayron, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 185f.

As your paper circulates pretty much everywhere, you may not be uninterested in what is going on in this part of creation. I know of no single influence which is destined to work such wonder ful changes in the West as that of Railreads. But & short time ago to journey to New-York, from this point, to purchase goods was indeed a slow, tedious and expensive undertaking. Now, the whole thing can be accomplished in less than a week. In fifteen days from this date the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Ratiroad will be completed and in operation, and then we shall be on the line of the great chain of Railroad's across the State of Ohio. The Mad River and then we shall be on the line of the great chain of Railroar's across the State of Ohio. The Mad River and Lake Eric Road, and the Cincinnati and Dayton Road connect at Dayton. The latter, it is said, is one of the best built Roads in the Union. And the former is being relaid from Springfield to Sandusky with the best. Trail, so that in a short time the whole line will be new and in perfect order. Besides this, the entrance to Sandusky Bay has been deepened, so that there is an abundance of water at all times, for the largest steamers to enter one of the safet harbors on the Lakes. The southern half of this Road, say from Springfield (via Dayton; to Chainnati, extends through the most populous and highly cultivated section of Ohio. The population of the Valley of the Miami, is to-day more dense than that of the Connecticul River Valley. And then, in order that we may be sure of the shortest as well as the quickest route to the East, a new link is to be aded from Springfield to Denaware, which, it is bettered, will shorten the distance from Cleveland to Cincinnati at least one hour. If you look at the map of Ohio, for a moment, you will see at a glance the line of the new route, and perhaps wonder that Swas never built before. But it is enough to say this it is all under contract, and will be built in the shortest possible time. possible time.

TO T H. PEASE and EDWARD DOWNS supply The To-une in NEW-HAVEN on the arrival of the morning train of the New-York.

I W. Mear's Rown & Co. PROVIDENCE, will seem De-